

DRY WORLD NOW SEEN BY ENVOYS OF 20 NATIONS

May Take Fifty Years,
Anti-Alcohol Congress
Is Agreed.

U. S. METHOD BEST

Latin Delegates Favor
Slower Process of Edu-
cating Public.

FOOD BRITISH FACTOR

South America Spoken of as
Last Part of World to
Oust Booze.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Delegates of a score of countries assembled here for the fifteenth international congress against alcoholism, which opened to-day, declared the world is going dry. They differed on how long this will take—some said ten, others fifty years—but they agreed on the main proposition that prohibition is coming to every country.

There was some difference on just how prohibition will be brought about. Anglo-Saxons in the conference almost unanimously favored bringing it about by legislation as the United States has done. Latins want to go about the movement more slowly and gradually and to educate their people to it.

Interviews with the various delegates revealed that prohibition has already gone further in many countries than the average American suspects.

Dr. Stetemaker de Bruine of Holland, for instance, says a form of local option will probably be enacted in his country before the end of the present year. At present only absolute prohibition is in force in Holland.

"There has been an increase in drinking because the eight hour day gives workers more time to drink and they have more money," he said.

Food Factor in Britain.

According to Dr. C. E. Saleeby of England, who is a eugenic authority and inventor of the trench helmet, in addition to being a temperance advocate, England will be forced to prohibition as a food conservative measure. Dr. Saleeby believes in time that America must stop exporting grain to England and at that time he says England will adopt prohibition. A temperance movement already is under way in the British Isles and Scotland has local option. In England itself there are many restrictions on saloons and manufacture of drinks.

The only concrete prohibition step in France is the prohibition of absolute Jean Metell said. Now French temperance workers are trying to have distilled liquors banned and M. Metell believes they have good chances of success. Even the French temperance workers, however, do not seem bitter against the drinking of light wines.

The vineyardists of southern Europe, however, are one of the main classes of opponents of prohibition because they fear it would ruin them.

Dr. Eude Monti of Italy will demonstrate and lecture on how grapes are made into food products and their value still kept up. He has conducted experiments along that line.

German Drinks Weak.

There are no delegates from Germany, but Dr. Robert Herold of Switzerland gave a view of conditions in that country. He says that German liquors at present are so weak that they have as little "kick" as American near-beers. This is because use of foodstuffs to make liquor has been prohibited to a large extent.

Coming to this side of the Atlantic, delegates generally expressed the belief that South America would be one of the last parts of the world to go dry. Dr. Rafael Requena, a Senator from Venezuela, says drinking is decreasing in his country and generally throughout South America. Illustrating the Latin approach to the problem, he says children in schools are given books telling of the evils of intemperance. There is no prohibition of any degree in Venezuela, but the Senator believes such laws are coming.

Benjamin Spence explained how Canada, although supposed to be dry, exports liquors to this country despite efforts of the border patrol. Eight of nine Canadian provinces forbid sale of liquor in their borders, but they cannot forbid manufacture, and a resident of one province can buy from the residents of another with impunity because there is no central control over interprovincial traffic.

65—White china honey pot
5 inches high \$5.00

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PIRIE MACDONALD
Photographer of Men.

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Progress of World War on Alcohol in Seven Countries Reported by Delegates Here

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Delegates to the international congress against alcoholism report as follows regarding the progress of the dry sentiment they say is overwhelming the world:
HOLLAND—Some form of local option to be enacted before the end of the present year.
ENGLAND—Will be forced to prohibition very soon as a measure for the conservation of food.
FRANCE—Absolute prohibition and temperance workers trying to stop manufacture and sale of all distilled liquors. They are likely to succeed.
ITALY—Plans afoot to convert the grapes of the Italian hillside into food products instead of wine.
GERMANY—No delegate here, but the others say there is no kick left in German booze, anyhow.
VENEZUELA—Drinking decreasing naturally, as well as in other South American countries.
CANADA—Supposed to be dry, but exports liquor to the United States, despite the border patrol. Eight out of nine provinces forbid sale of liquor, but not its manufacture.

DANIELS SEES DRY PROMISE IN LEAGUE

It Guarantees Prohibition to
Backward Peoples, He Tells
Congress.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—A demonstration for William J. Bryan, a second on by Irish pickets against Sir Juckian Geddes, British Ambassador, and speeches by American and foreign dignitaries marked the opening of the fifteenth international congress against alcoholism in the Pan-American Building to-day.

The delegates from a score of countries represent the advance guard of the world temperance movement. The purpose of the congress is to study the social, economic and legislative sides of the alcohol problem, but above everything else the foreign representative seemed interested in American prohibition, which they called "your great experiment."

Secretary of the Navy Daniels made the opening address, and was followed by Dr. R. S. Low, head of the Pan-American Union, and local officials who for rally welcomed the delegates. Representative Daniels said: "But there are other forms of slavery whose shackles fetter the attainment of the highest of which men are capable. The fetters of ignorance, of selfishness, of anarchy, of privilege, of intemperance, of abuse of the body—these are forms of slavery which men and women must wage increasing war."

Guarantee for Drys.
The Secretary later branched off from the subject of temperance to voice an argument for the League of Nations. The covenant, he said, guarantees prohibition of the liquor traffic among backward peoples over which members of the league assume mandates.

The demonstration for Mr. Bryan came when he entered the Hall of the Americas after the congress got under way. It lasted nearly five minutes and Mr. Bryan finally left his seat at the press table and mounted the platform from which he delivered a eulogy of water. This is one of his standard speeches.

The same group of women who recently picketed the British Embassy were lying in wait for Ambassador Geddes. They bore signs accusing England of encouraging the opium trade. Ambassador Geddes saw the women and smiled them both when he entered the hall and when he left.

The speech delivered by Ambassador Geddes was brief and largely formal, in which he recalled that parts of the British dominions already were dry. Showing England's interest in the temperance problem, the Ambassador said the Home

Office, the Ministry of Health and the Board of Trade had asked him for complete reports of the congress.

Seen Dry 1800 Years.

Mirza Abdul Ali Khan Saidi-eh-Saltanah, Persian Minister, in responding for his country, recalled to the delegates that the Mohammedan peoples had prohibition for more than 1,800 years. This was part of their religion, he explained.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the Cuban Minister, said Cuba had no alcoholic problem and declared that his country had been misrepresented in this respect.

Only two addresses touching on the scientific side of the congress were delivered to-day, one by Dr. Eugene Lyman Flak, medical director of the Life Extension Institute of New York, and another by Dr. August Ley, professor of the University of Brussels, Belgium.

Dr. Ley said alcohol was an important cause of criminality and delinquency, and urged its suppression. Dr. Flak said it was to check regressive tendencies and attain higher levels of development it must be through intelligence rather than further evolution. Alcohol, he said, retards this development.

COX MISSTATEMENTS CHALLENGED BY G. O. P.

Errors in Speech on New-
berry and Lemon Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Two misstatements made by Gov. Cox in speaking to California voters yesterday were challenged in a statement issued to-night by the Republican National Committee. "The production of the Western Hemisphere has increased since the war to an amount just about equal to the deficiency in exports from Southeastern Europe. This increase in production has been obtained in a very large degree by an increase in price that stimulates the cultivation of areas that would not otherwise be profitable for wheat planting. There is no likelihood of a full recovery of Southeastern Europe's exports for some years to come."

"If Newberry had not sat in the Senate we would have had the League of Nations. If he had not been put on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee by Henry Cabot Lodge the Senate would have ratified the league with helpful and not emasculating reservations."

"Senator Newberry is not on the Foreign Relations Committee and never has been."

"Gov. Cox is reported as saying that he had advocated a tariff on lemons when he was a member of Congress in 1909. Examination of Congressional Record during two terms Gov. Cox served fails to reveal that he ever uttered a word about tariff on lemons or citrus fruits on the floor of the House."

In its report of the speech of Gov. Cox published yesterday, THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD called attention to the error of the Democratic nominee regarding Newberry by stating that the latter never had been a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

TEN POISONED BY FUNGUS.

As the result of eating fungus which was mistaken for mushrooms, ten persons were seriously ill on Beachwood avenue, Mount Vernon. Among the victims are Mr. and Mrs. William L. Eays, Mr. and Mrs. William Vinton, George and Margaret Anshley.

'IMPROVE BAKING TO CHEAPEN BREAD'

Mr. Hoover Says Price Can't
Be Lowered by Reducing
Wages.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 21.—Herbert Hoover does not believe that the way to reduce the price of bread is to reduce wages or cut the proceeds of the farmer. He told the members of the American Association of Baking Industries at their twenty-third annual convention here to-day that the best way to cut the cost of bread is to improve the machinery of baking and reduce the overhead cost of the bakers.

"The whole development of American life," said Mr. Hoover, "must depend upon an increasing standard of living, and the primary duty of organized society is to enlarge the lives and increase the standard of all the people, not of any one class. Any plan to that end which fails to preserve the lives of individual initiative, the motive power of all human progress, is vitally wrong, and the initiative that the baking industries have taken as a trade for the improvement of technical processes and for labor saving bread at less cost may be the means of advancement of the whole people."

Mr. Hoover analyzed the price now being paid for bread, and declared that he did not believe that either the farmer or the baker was profiteering. He said that of the total received for the loaf the farmer gets about three cents. He placed the cost of flour to the baker at about 4.5 cents per loaf, and said that the average profit to the baker is about sixty-two one-hundredths of a cent. Europe's future supply of wheat, Mr. Hoover declared, depends entirely upon the maintenance of the present high prices obtained by the farmer for his wheat.

"If Europe takes advantage of any temporary power to artificially reduce prices," he said, "it will commit suicide. Such a course would certainly result in a decrease of production in the Western Hemisphere. If Europe is to have bread supplied by us it will only be by the maintenance of the high price level for wheat. Such price level will mean for us also a cent a loaf, but without bread we should have chaos in Europe, and we would then pay more than a cent a loaf for it."

The production of the Western Hemisphere has increased since the war to an amount just about equal to the deficiency in exports from Southeastern Europe. This increase in production has been obtained in a very large degree by an increase in price that stimulates the cultivation of areas that would not otherwise be profitable for wheat planting. There is no likelihood of a full recovery of Southeastern Europe's exports for some years to come."

CHICAGO PREFERS DANCING.

"Movies" Are Second in Popular
Amusements, Figures Show.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Dancing and the "movies" were the most popular amusements at the sixty-six community centers maintained by the Chicago Board of Education last year. The report shows that dancing was the favorite activity, 229,558 persons using the floors of the community centers. Films shown were patronized by 202,227 persons.

From four to six activities of various kinds were maintained at each one of the centers. Household arts had the least attendance, with only 10,649.

SEEK TO CLOSE CELTIC PARK.

A riot that occurred at Celtic Park, Long Island City, on Labor Day, when certain members of the New York Celtic-American Society failed to salute the colors of the "Irish Republic," caused the Laurel Hill Improvement Association to write yesterday to the Commissioner of Licenses asking that the park license be renewed on October 1. Officers of the Irish American Athletic Association made it known they would oppose the movement to close the park.

ARRESTED FOR THREAT ON COLLECTOR'S LIFE

Clark in Newton's Office to
Be Tested for Sanity.

Roberto Cascoigne, who works in the offices of Bryon R. Newton, Collector of the Port of New York, in the Custom House, was sent to the psychopathic ward at Bellevue yesterday for a sanity test. Cascoigne was arrested on a warrant sworn to by Mr. Newton's secretary, Minton Fluhrer, who charges that Cascoigne threatened to kill the Collector last Monday.

Fluhrer explained that Cascoigne had worked in the Custom House back in 1903 and 1904, and was dropped because he was rather an unusual sort of person. The man was reinstated by Collector Newton about a year ago. During his absence from the office between 1904 and 1919, according to Fluhrer, persons in the customs service received letters announcing Cascoigne's candidacy for President of the United States. Fluhrer said that Cascoigne "seemed to think he had the right to shoot any one who did not treat him properly."

On the stand Cascoigne repudiated his candidacy for President as a joke.

Deputy Assistant District Attorney McGuire asked Cascoigne to suggest how he thought his troubles might be adjusted.

"I've asked a number of people that," replied Cascoigne, "and they don't know. Perhaps you can help me."

"Should Mr. Newton be removed?" suggested McGuire.

"He has had the job a long time, and I think they should remove him."

"How?"

"Oh, the people would find a way," replied Cascoigne. "Personally I like the man."

BODY TIED TO BICYCLE IS FOUND ON BEACH

Kit of Carpenter's Tools
Picked Up Nearby.

The body of a man tied to a bicycle with a piece of rope was found yesterday on the beach at Fort Salonga, L. I., almost directly in front of the summer home of John Shields. It was discovered by Henry Stanley of Fort Salonga, who stumbled upon it as he was walking along the beach. It had apparently been in the water between two and three weeks.

The rope which fastened the body to the wheel was about as thick as a clothesline. Both tires of the machine had been cut through. A kit of tools was near the body. It contained carpenter's tools, paint brushes, knives and razors. The man was middle aged and about six feet tall. The only thing found in his pockets was a cheap watch.

ELOPERS ARE FREED.

SALEM, Mass., Sept. 21.—Ariel Mitchell, a wealthy tobacco grower of Tariffville, Conn., who, unsuccessful in an attempt to prevent the elopement of his daughter with Edward D. Miles of this city, charged the couple with larceny of the automobile which they used in their flight, did not appear to press the charge to-day, and the young people were discharged by the local court.

GERMAN IMPORTS THREATEN OUR DYES

Danger to American Infant
Industry Is Pointed by
Chemists.

Increasing Importations of German
chemicals and dyes are threatening the
infant American dye industry which
sprang up during the war.

American manufacturers are regarding the situation with alarm, their representatives said yesterday at the national exposition of chemical industries, which is being held at the Grand Central Palace.

The German products, it is alleged, are being placed on the market at prices which the manufacturers here find it impossible to meet. Congressional action through a high protective tariff is to be asked at Washington next winter.

Included among the chemicals which Germany is at present sending here are barium products, which are being sold at the manufactured cost and less. The credits obtained from the sale of the chemicals are being devoted to the reopening of German industrial plants, and every effort is being made to have as many of them as possible running before winter.

A fuel economy symposium was held yesterday, at which some of the best known heating engineers in the country discussed the subject from a technical point of view. Hope for cheaper fuel, both for the household and for manufacturing, was held out as a result of recent investigations reported at the session.

Through the development of the colloid fuel industry, a mixture of coal dust and waste from the petroleum stills, is likely to become of great value, it was asserted. By means of a carbonizing process half formed coal called "lignite" may be used largely as a substitute for coal. Extensive deposits exist in the middle West as far south as Texas.

Comparative tests reported to the chemists yesterday indicated that coke, in some respects, vies with coal for heating and cooking. Much success was reported from a novel fuel which is a half coal.

The Chemical Warfare Post of the American Legion will meet at the show to-night. Gen. Amos A. Fries, who commanded the Chemical Warfare Division, will speak.

PALMER SUITS DROPPED.

His Explanation Ends Libel Ac-
tion by Wool Firm.

Counsel for Julius Forstmann and the wool concern of Forstmann & Hoffman Company announced yesterday that suits filed against Attorney-General Palmer alleging libel had been discontinued on receipt of a letter from Mr. Palmer stating he had not intended to charge either Mr. Forstmann or the company with disloyalty during the war, and that he was satisfied there was no basis for such a charge.

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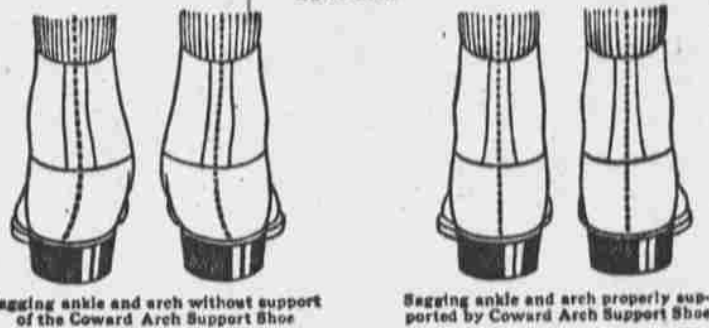
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Sagging ankle and arch properly supported
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